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IMMIGRATION RESEARCH DIGEST

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IMMIGRATION RESEARCH DIGEST

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FOREWORD

The Immigration Research Digest is prepared under the auspices of the Committee on Research and Studies of the AICC. It is a summary and guide to important new research contributions to knowledge of international migration, including both the background of emigration and immigration and its results. As a rule, works reviewed in the AICC Integration Digest will not be included unless they have research aspects that deserve special mention.

Although most concerned with immigration to the United States, this Digest is intended to give international coverage of migration studies. References are obtained from a number of bibliographical sources, through the cooperation of specialists in history, economics, and other social sciences. Semi-annual publication is planned, with inclusion of materials that have become available to the contributors during the preceding six months; but important older materials not previously reviewed may be included from time to time.

The Digest is prepared as a service for persons wishing to keep abreast of developments in immigration studies. The Committee has undertaken this publication to fill what it regards as a long felt need in the area of immigration studies. It will be appreciated if readers recommend material for inclusion or suggest how the publication can best meet their needs in future issues.

E. P. Hutchinson, Editor

Contributors

Rowland Berthoff, Princeton University

Robert D. Cross, Columbia University

E. P. Hutchinson, University of Pennsylvania

John S. McDonald, Population Branch, United Nations

Ernest Rubin, American University

REPORT

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the various causes of this depression, and the third part to a description of the measures which have been taken to relieve the suffering.

The first cause of the depression is the failure of the harvest. This was due to a combination of factors, including drought, pestilence, and war. The second cause is the high price of food and other necessities, which has made it impossible for the people to buy what they need. The third cause is the general state of lawlessness and disorder, which has prevented any effective measures from being taken to relieve the suffering.

The measures which have been taken to relieve the suffering are of a temporary nature, and are not sufficient to meet the needs of the people. It is therefore recommended that the government should take more effective measures to relieve the suffering, and that it should also take steps to prevent such a crisis from recurring in the future.



CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of the report are that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The causes of this depression are the failure of the harvest, the high price of food and other necessities, and the general state of lawlessness and disorder. The measures which have been taken to relieve the suffering are of a temporary nature, and are not sufficient to meet the needs of the people.



NOTES AND ITEMS

A List of Doctoral Dissertations, 1959-60

History

Hayden, Albert Arthur, Governmental assistance to immigration to New South Wales, 1856-1900 (University of Wisconsin), 1959.

Korman, Adolf Gerd, A social history of industrial growth and immigrants: A study with particular reference to Milwaukee, 1880-1920 (University of Wisconsin), 1959.

Ping Chiu, Chinese labor in California, 1850-1880, an economic study (University of Wisconsin), 1960.

Political Science

Frye, Robert John, Deportation of aliens: A study in civil liberties (University of Florida), 1959.

Palamiotis, Alexander, The citizen and alien in American constitutional law (University of Utah), 1959.

Sociology

Nam, Charles Benjamin, Nationality groups and social stratification: A study of the socioeconomic status and mobility of selected European nationality groups in America (University of North Carolina), 1959.

Wheeler, Wayne Leland, An analysis of social change in a Swedish-immigrant community: The case of Lindsborg, Kansas (University of Missouri), 1959.

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Immigration to Canada, 1959

According to Immigration Statistics, 1959 from the Statistics Section of the Canadian Department of Citizenship and Immigration, immigration to Canada in 1959 was 106,928, a decrease of about 18,000 from the total of the preceding year. The decrease was distributed among most of the countries of origin, with the larger numerical decreases being those for the British Commonwealth, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, and in the stateless category; but there was increased movement from Israel, Poland, Portugal, and a few other nations. The publication provides tabulations of the immigration data according to ethnic origin, province of destination in Canada, country of last residence and of citizenship, and occupation; and these items are variously cross-tabulated. Especially notable is the considerable detail in which the occupations of the immigrants are tabulated.

The immigration data for Canada, together with information on the granting of Canadian citizenship and on Indian affairs, are also published in the annual reports of the Department.

Immigration to the United States the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960

According to advance information, the Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1960 will show that the number of immigrants admitted to the United States was 265,398, several thousand above the number for the year before but, without the stimulus of refugee legislation that has for the most part expired, well below the level attained in 1957 and the immediately preceding years. The distribution by country of origin remained about as before except for an increase of immigration from Mexico and a sharp drop in the number of Hungarians compared to the approximately 30,000 of the preceding fiscal year.

The number of aliens who adjusted their status to permanent residents was barely half that of the preceding year, but was still in excess of 20,000. Of this number the great majority were of the nonquota class. Nonquota immigration as a whole continued to outnumber quota immigration, by approximately 164,000 to 101,000 or in the ratio of over 3 to 2. In quota immigration relatively few nations except Italy made much use of the preference quotas, which contributed only about one-fifth of all quota immigration.

Among other observations, females are seen to have outnumbered males among immigrants during the past fiscal year as they have done for a number of years. It is also to be noted that for the first time California surpassed New York as the state of intended future permanent residence.

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PERIODICALS ON MIGRATION

I & N Reporter (quarterly) U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service. Vol. 8, No. 3,4; Vol. 9, No. 1,2 (1960).

In addition to the regular reporting of current immigration statistics and summaries of recent administrative decisions and selected court decisions, the following articles are noted:

Charles Gordon, "The power of Congress to expatriate," 8(3):35-37.

Helen F. Eckerson, "Aliens who adopt the United States," 8(4):43-46, 50. An account of naturalizations and characterizations of persons naturalized, 1930-1960.

Willis F. Cole, Jr., "The process of deportation," 9(1):4-6.

Industry and Labor (biweekly) International Labor Office, Geneva. Vol. XXIV, No. 1-11 (July 1-December 1, 1960).

Recent immigration and emigration data for a number of nations. Reports on Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (p. 123), Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (p. 330), and other notes.

Migration News (bimonthly) International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva. Vol. 9, No. 1-6 (1960).

In addition to bibliography, notes and other articles, includes the following:

Pierre Legendre, "The European Common Market and agricultural migration in France," (1):12-19.

Joseph Van Campen, "Dutch emigration and its role in the national life of the Netherlands," (2):8-12.

Antonio Lago Carballo, "Spanish immigration in Argentina," (3):9-11.

Leopold H. Forster, "Immigration to Venezuela," (3):11-14.

R. E. M. P. Bulletin (quarterly) Research Group for European Migration Problems, The Hague. Vol. 8, No. 1-4 (1960).

Includes the following principal articles:

Michael K. Roof, "Recent trends in Soviet internal migration policies," (1):1-18.

J. W. Nixon, "Immigrants in the U.S.A. by occupation and sex," (2):21-22. This brief article contains special breakdowns of occupational group by sex for U. S. immigrants, for fiscal years ended June 30, 1957, 1958, and 1959.

Topaas de Boer-Lasschuyt, "Eurasian repatriants in Holland," (2):23-45. A detailed account of problems of repatriating Eurasians, formerly of Indonesia, in Holland. The assimilation experiences described differ from those usually associated with traditional immigration. This article is a valuable contribution to the specialized field of "repatriation" immigration, a field that appears to be growing.

R. Fentener van Vlissingen, "Fugitive man in a regulated world," (3):68-73.

Mabel F. Timlin, "Canada's immigration policy, 1896-1910," (4):77-91.

G. Beijer, "Some recent publications on Dutch emigration," (4):92-100.

Research Digest (monthly) Department of Plans and Liaison, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Geneva. Vol. VI, No. 1-9 (January - September, 1960). Hereafter to be published quarterly, under title Migration, beginning with January 1961 issue.

Contains current migration news items and relevant economic, social, and demographic information from many nations. Among the general articles are the following:

No. 1. "Immigration and economic developments in Latin America. Part I. The role of immigration."

- No. 2-3. "Some demographic and economic characteristics of ICEM movements."
No. 4. Issue devoted to Italian migration.
No. 8. "Immigration to Latin America from Europe."

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RESEARCH DIGESTS

Michael Banton, White and Coloured, The behavior of British people towards coloured immigrants. London, Jonathan Cape, 1959. 223 pp.

As the author explains in the preface, this work began as a review of "the available material on race relations in Britain," but it goes beyond this first objective in seeking explanations for British attitudes and behavior toward colored immigrants. Separate studies are not described in detail, but material is cited from a race attitude interview study and from a number of other inquiries; and reflected here is the considerable attention that has been given in recent years to the problems of foreign students, colonials, and both white and colored immigrants in Britain.

As the subtitle indicates, attention is focused primarily on the behavior of the British people toward the newcomers, rather than on the immigrants themselves except as their experiences contribute further information. After an introductory section in which prejudice and discrimination are defined and distinguished, later chapters describe how the popular conception of the colored has changed in the course of time, the role of "implicit norms" in regulating behavior in Britain, and the separate situations of the colored in dockyard areas, at the universities, and in industrial cities.

The interpretive approach is mainly sociological, in terms of the unwritten rules of behavior, class differences, role expectations, etc. Of particular interest is the emphasis on the importance in Britain of "implicit notions about the proper way to behave," and the feeling of uncertainty on the part of the British in dealing with a stranger who may be unaware of the customary rights and obligations that regulate personal relations. Here there is some implication that the reaction to the colored immigrant may not be so much to color itself as to the visible evidence that here is a stranger. Among the wealth of other information and insights is the possible influence of the traditional identification of the foreigner as a member of a colonial dependency or in a subordinate position, the general reaction of avoidance instead of aggression, the background of the Notting Hill and other disturbances, and the different situation of the Indians and Pakistanis than of the migrants from West Africa and the West Indies. The final chapter presents a number of tentative propositions concerning relations between Britons and the colored immigrants.

Being summary and interpretive, this volume draws from but does not describe in detail a number of research studies, but it is a useful guide to these studies in Britain and includes a bibliography of published and unpublished materials.

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G. C. L. Bertram, "West Indian Immigration," Eugenics Society Broadsheet (London), No. 1, Autumn 1958. 24 pp. 1/6 stg.

This pamphlet by the General Secretary of the Eugenics Society deals with various ramifications of the increased West Indian immigration to the United Kingdom in the last decade. Although difficult to estimate, since West Indians enjoy free entry as Commonwealth subjects, they probably number more than 100,000.

Demographic pressure at home, combined with good transportation and employment opportunities in Great Britain are identified as causes of the influx. An additional factor is that, since the enactment of the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act, West Indians may no longer enter the United States under the liberal United Kingdom's quota, being restricted to 100 per year.

The problems of housing and employment encountered in Britain are discussed but the focus of interest is on the biological and social aspects of race mixture. Contrary to most current thinking on the subject, the view is presented "that the more obvious disadvantages of race mixture are social and psychological but perhaps more amenable to correction; while the less obvious disadvantages, which are genetic, may be real yet once they have taken place they cannot be undone." Four measures are recommended for consideration in the United Kingdom: (a) research on race mixture, (b) education against race mixture, (c) "quality tests" to be given prospective immigrants, and (d) introduction of quotas of immigrants.

While outspoken public opposition to non-white immigration and race mixture has all but disappeared from publications and mass media in the United States (outside the South), it is evident from this broadsheet that such a strong and articulate body of opinion does persist in the United Kingdom.

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Anthony T. Bouscaren, The security aspects of immigration work, ix + 213 pp. Milwaukee, Marquette Univ. Press, 1959.

This is "based on an examination of published materials touching on security aspects of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952," and of subsequent legislation, and on interviews with officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and with foreign service officers in a number of foreign cities. Separate sections deal with visa operations, and with exclusions, deportations, and denaturalization proceedings. Final chapters summarize the present laws and regulations dealing with security aspects of immigration; and a series of 27 recommendations for strengthening security procedures are given in conclusion.

The volume is a summary and guide to legislation, administrative regulations, and judicial decisions on the topics treated, illustrated with case summaries and supplemented with discussion of problems and limitations of present security procedures. The principal conclusion is of the difficulty of "enforcing security" and of the need for more careful security check. The treatment throughout is from an administrative point of view, and does not present the subject from the viewpoint of the would-be immigrant in need of security clearance.

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L. B. Brown, "English Migrants to New Zealand - A Pilot Rorschach Study," Australian Journal of Psychology (Melbourne), Vol. 8, No. 2, December 1956.

--- "English Migrants to New Zealand: A Note on Differential Intelligence," Australian Journal of Psychology (Melbourne), Vol. 9, No. 2, December 1957.

Analyses of migration as a socially and economically determined phenomenon abound but there are relatively few empirical examinations of those variables of personality organization and intelligence that might distinguish the individual migrant from the non-migrant.

In these studies, L. B. Brown seeks to differentiate between self-selected English migrants to New Zealand and non-migrants, both English and native-born New Zealanders. From interpretations of Rorschach tests on three matched groups, migrants, non-migrants in England, and native born New Zealanders, the author concludes that "differences in personality organization between migrants and non-migrants have been observed."

The findings suggest that both the migrants and the native-born New Zealanders, themselves descendants of migrants, demonstrate greater responsiveness to the environment and a greater tendency to extra tension than do non-migrants. The recent migrant further exhibits signs of anxiety, both before and after the move. The author suggests the Rorschach test as an aid in identifying those migrants who may not adapt successfully to their new home.

Comparisons are also drawn between the mean intelligence scores of migrants and non-migrants. It is found that migrants from England to New Zealand score significantly higher than do non-migrants, and further that the mean score of migrants does not differ from that of native-born New Zealanders (descendants of migrants). In the author's view, "this second finding lends indirect confirmatory support to the observed difference between migrants and non-migrants."

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Elizabeth Caminetti, "Swiss Immigration to West Virginia, 1864-1884; A Case Study," Mississippi Valley Historical Review, 47 (June 1960), 66-87.

There were less than 1000 Swiss in West Virginia during these years, so it is not surprising that this article concerns itself less with immigration than with several state-financed efforts to foster immigration. But the West Virginia government was not inclined to spend very much money nor to depart very far from laissez-faire ideals in an attempt to change the manifest Swiss immigrant's distaste for the state's farms, factories, and mines. The conclusion which Miss Caminetti somewhat reluctantly reaches is that these ventures were important mostly for the frustration they brought to the occasional exponent of rational recruitment, transportation, and settlement of European immigrants; and for the opportunity they created for shady individuals with a knowledge of Swiss and - even more - American credulity. Much the same generalization might be made concerning other nineteenth century state immigration efforts, whose importance has been wildly exaggerated, first by immigration restrictionists, then by historians desperate to find institutional explanations for the immigration of so many people whose background and motives remain largely obscure.

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Yukio Fujii and T. Lynn Smith, The acculturation of the Japanese in Brazil, Latin American Monograph Series, No. 8, University of Florida Press, 1959.

Revised for publication, this was Fujii's M. A. dissertation, supervised by Smith, at the University of Florida. It draws on Brazilian census data, especially the census of 1950, on other Brazilian official sources, and on published studies of the Japanese in Brazil.

The later chapters describe the adjustment of the Japanese immigrants to their physical and agricultural environment, in terms of dress, food habits, housing, and form of settlement; and there is an account of changes in community structure, social institutions, and "ethos" or culture.

The first chapters, to be noted more particularly here, give a summary of the history of the Japanese migration to Brazil, and of the demographic characteristics of the immigrants and the present Japanese population. The first of the migrants arrived in 1908, and since then a total of about 200,000 have been admitted. The estimated number of persons of Japanese origin in Brazil in the early 1950s is estimated at about 373,000, including the native born as well as the immigrants.

Within the limitations of the data that are available, the immigration is traced by periods up to 1957, and a running account is given of factors affecting the migration. The original movement is thought to have been stimulated by the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907 that checked entry to the United States; and later incentives were conditions in Japan and Brazil and labor market recruitment.

Immigration data provide information on certain characteristics of the Japanese arrivals, including their sex ratio, age group, educational and marital status, and occupation prior to migration. Regarding this latter characteristic, the predominance of farmers is noted but also a decline from about 99 per cent farmers in 1908 - 1941 to 86 per cent in the middle 1950s.

The Japanese are not separately reported according to origin or ethnic group in the Brazilian census, but can be identified approximately by color. Some data for 1940 and more extensive information from the 1950 census show the persons classified as of yellow skin color to be relatively young (over half under age 20), in the proportion of 111 males to 100 females, and somewhat more concentrated in agriculture than the total population.

This monograph gives useful reference to as well as summary of a considerable body of not readily available material, much of it in Portuguese.

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Lloyd P. Gartner, The Jewish immigrant in England, 1870-1914. London, Allen & Unwin; Detroit, Wayne State University Press, 1960. 320 pp.

Originally presented in somewhat different form as a thesis at Columbia University and issues in microfilm copy in 1957, Gartner's study is a comprehensive account of Jewish migration and settlement in England prior to the first World War. It is evidently based on extensive research on source

materials in Britain and the United States, is heavily documented, cites and quotes numerous sources, and includes a bibliography (pp. 285-308) for which future students of the subject will be grateful. As the author points out, there is a certain timeliness in the study, for the period he deals with is still within living memory but will remain so little longer, and many valuable source materials are only imperfectly preserved.

During the years covered by this study Britain was more a country of emigration than of immigration, but it was an important way-station on the route to the New World and retained some of the westward migrants. It is estimated that over 120,000 Jewish migrants settled in England between 1870 and 1914, the great majority of whom would now be classed as refugees. Gartner gives a summary account of the background and history of the movement, then deals with the problems and adjustments of the newcomers in London and other cities of England. Separate chapters describe the housing and health problems in the urban slums to which the newcomers were condemned by their poverty, the social organization of the Jewish immigrant community, protest movements in the form of trades unions and socialism, the religious problems and organization of the migrants, education, and forms of intellectual and cultural expression. A particularly valuable chapter describes the trades and occupations of the Jewish immigrants.

Among the many topics touched on are the somewhat ambivalent attitudes of the English and the native Jewish community towards the newcomers, the contrast of political freedom and marginal economic position, the problems of town residents transplanted to a large city, and of workers with little vocational training or factory experience in an industrial society. Much of this is not atypical of immigrant experience in general, but is given its own distinctive aspects by the distinctive background and culture of the Jewish migrants.

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Maldwyn Allen Jones, American Immigration, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1960. 359 pp. \$6.00.

There has long been a need for a new general history of immigration to the United States which might incorporate, as the older surveys by Stephenson, Davie, and Wittke of course could not, the work done in the generation of Marcus Hansen, Oscar Handlin, and John Higham. Hansen brought the Old World origins of immigration into perspective; Handlin has introduced the immigrants' own point of view into the equation; and Higham has enlarged our understanding of the native-American attitudes which underlay much of the older writing on the "immigrant problem." They and other historians, most of them working along similar lines, have established the fundamental place of immigration in American history, as the publication of Mr. Jones' book among the topical volumes of the Chicago History of American Civilization now testifies.

Mr. Jones very competently surveys and summarizes the mass of recent writing on immigration from 1607 to the present, without imposing any new synthesis of his own upon it. He does make two general points about immigration: first, "that as a social process it has shown little variation throughout American history," either in the economic motives of most immigrants or in their common experience of social uprooting and adjustment; and, second, that "the character of the immigrant impact" on America "did vary, and very enormously." Perhaps

because the process which was common to every wave of newcomers is sooner described, or perhaps because most immigration history is still concerned with the impact or "contributions" of immigrants, Mr. Jones dwells more on his second point than on his first, and rather more on the political and economic aspects of immigration than on social and cultural aspects. Like the fifty-foot shelf of monographs on which the book is based, American Immigration is somewhat episodic, discontinuous, and perhaps overly concerned with questions that agitated a past age, such as the dubious conclusions of the Immigration Commission of 1911.

All in all, however, the book is by far the best survey of immigration to America. The full yet selective and critical bibliography enhances its usefulness as an introduction to the field and as a mirror of recent historical scholarship.

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E. Jutikkala, "Geographical Distribution of Emigration in Finland," International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, International Population Conference, Vienna, 1959, pp. 640-647

This paper compares conditions in areas of light and heavy emigration in Finland from 1860 to 1930, when the movement was at its height. Southern Ostrobothnia, which had a little over one-eighth of Finland's population, sent out nearly half the country's emigrants. This area differed from the rest of Finland as follows:

1. the longest history of commerce and manufacturing, which declined in the late nineteenth century;
2. a high rate of natural increase in the late nineteenth century;
3. the most commercial agriculture with the strongest agricultural middle class, and the least class distinction between agricultural workers and large landlords;
4. the stronghold of Pietism in the late nineteenth century;
5. the highest proportion of "draft dodgers" from the Russian army;
6. the stronghold of nationalist right-wing radicalism, giving least support to socialists and the labor movement. "Their ideal was individual, not a social revolution adopted as the goal by large masses in other parts of Finland."

Consequently, Jutikkala contradicts Von der Goltz's theory that emigration is directly dependent on the proportion of large estates or that emigration is greater in the absence of medium-sized yeoman proprietorship. He also

casts doubt on Dudley Kirk's "migration cycles." Again, he discounts the analysis of migration in terms of economic "push" and "pull" factors. However, he is unwilling to develop a theory of his own and does not attribute primacy to any of the various conditions peculiar to Ostrobothnia.

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Paul A. Ladame, Le role des migrations dans le monde libre. (Etudes d'histoire économique, politique et sociale, 24.) Geneva, Droz, 1958. Pp. xvi, 525.

This massive book - a pretentious attempt to deal with the history of migrations in western civilization since 1453 - is written in the conviction that "the Free World, founded on the principle of free circulation of men and goods, is threatened with death." The first section glibly traces the mounting curve of population movement up to 1914, fostering, as a consequence, the development of "western man . . . ready to run any risk to pursue his ideals and to realize his manifest destiny." The second section censures the two forces Ladame believes most responsible for subverting this fortunate evolution: Russian communism, hostile both in principle and from tactical interest to free emigration; and the American departure from the ideals of Emma Lazarus and John Stuart Mill. The third section considers the problems of refugees since 1917, and the organized efforts to aid them, especially the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations in which Ladame was an active worker. There are almost 80 pages of tables, many of them of considerable interest, although the reader's faith in the rationality and factual accuracy of their construction is weakened by Ladame's inability - manifest throughout the book - to adhere to scholarly standards of relevancy, accuracy, or sufficiency of evidence. There is no doubt about the depth of his conviction that the health of the Free World depends upon a continuing exchange of between one and two million persons annually.

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Rose Hum Lee, The Chinese in the United States of America, x + 465 pp., Hongkong, Hongkong University Press and Oxford University Press, 1960.

This work comes near to being a compendium of information on the Chinese in the United States. It begins with an account of the history of Chinese immigration, the Exclusion Acts, and the changing attitudes toward this immigrant group. There follows a summary of immigration data, birth and death statistics for the Chinese, their regional distribution, age and sex composition, marital status, occupational distribution, education, and reported income. Other chapters deal with the phenomenon of "Chinatowns" and the reasons for their rise and decline, the social organization and social institutions of the Chinese with particular reference to the family, personal and group disorganization, relations between the larger society and this minority, and relations between subgroups among the Chinese. Much of the information bears on the degree of integration of the Chinese and therefore can be more fully dealt with in the Integration Digest, but several important aspects deserve mention here.

The sources used by the author are, in the first place, official statistics on immigration, census data, and vital statistics reports so far as they distinguish the Chinese; and additional data come from the State of California and especially the Bay Area. Extensive use is made of published studies, many by

the author herself; and all this is supplemented by a seemingly vast amount of first-hand knowledge and observation.

Perhaps the most striking feature of this work is the author's apparent ability to see the Chinese community both from the inside and from the viewpoint of the larger society within which the Chinese live. As far as can be judged the author proceeds with the even-handed objectivity of a social scientist that is not too common in studies of individual ethnic groups by one of their own members, for she neither glosses over the mistreatment of the minority by the majority nor gives an idealized picture of the minority. Instead of the stereotype of a united front presented by the Chinese community to the world, the presence of internal division and conflict is reported. Three main subgroups are recognized, the sojourners who intend or intended to return to China, the students and intellectuals, and the American-born who are most firmly rooted in western ways; and sources of misunderstanding and tension between China-oriented and western-oriented, between Nationalist and Communist sympathizers, between upper and lower status groups, and between parent generation and children are described. In short, the Chinese community is presented as far from being the monolithic society that appears to the outsider.

Withal, this is a sympathetic description of the problems faced by the members of this minority, of the plight of the scholars and intellectuals, of the stranded sojourner who cannot return to his homeland and family, of the aged and destitute; and the reader is impressed that here is an exceptionally courageous and understanding study of one of the many ethnic groups within the United States.

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Ben Z. Locke, Morton Kramer, and Benjamin Pasamanick, "Immigration and Insanity," Public Health Reports, 75 (April 1960), 301-306.

Since the 1850's Americans have called attention to the apparently disproportionate number of immigrants committed to insane asylums. In 1911 the Immigration Commission used such information to buttress its comprehensive indictment of "new" ethnic stocks. The Census reports in the same decade, however, attributed apparent differentials to the peculiar age distribution of immigrant groups, their concentration in cities, and their inability to care for their own in spacious homes or privately endowed institutions which kept their secrets from the Census. In 1932, Odegaard acknowledged that there were a disproportionately large number of Norwegians in public institutions for the insane in Minnesota, but contended that this was the result not of some innate ethnic trait, but rather from a tendency of only the more unstable to emigrate in the first place, and from the patently upsetting experiences of acculturation. In 1953, Malzberg and Lee generalized Odegaard's second contention into an argument that a population native to an environment would always show lower rates of insanity than a population alien to it in origin. Locke and his associates show that in Ohio between 1948 and 1952 this latter hypothesis is borne out by the markedly higher rates of every category of "immigrants" to the state - whether white or black, men or women, born in the United States or abroad. This article, however, proffers no theory of why migration should result in mental disturbance. It therefore does not confirm either of Odegaard's hypotheses; nor does it effectively controvert the belief held by most modern experts in mental health that environmental change plays a relatively unimportant part in producing insanity.

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Edith Lowenstein, The alien and the immigration law, published for the Common Council for American Unity, Oceana Publications, New York, 1958. xii + 388 pp.

This is a study, directed by Miss Lowenstein, of 1446 cases from the files of the Common Council for American Unity. The series begins with the year 1953, after the effective date of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, but certain of the cases were of earlier origin and thus permit comparison of provisions and procedures under the 1952 Act and earlier acts.

The material is presented under five categories: immigration cases including those of aliens seeking to come as nonimmigrants, adjustment of status cases of aliens already in the United States, deportation cases, naturalization cases, and finally nationality cases involving claim to citizenship. Each of these five major sections is subdivided into more specific categories, as for example, quota problems, preference problems, personal eligibility for medical reasons, etc., within the section on immigration cases. Each section includes a description of the types of problems encountered, followed by selected case summaries.

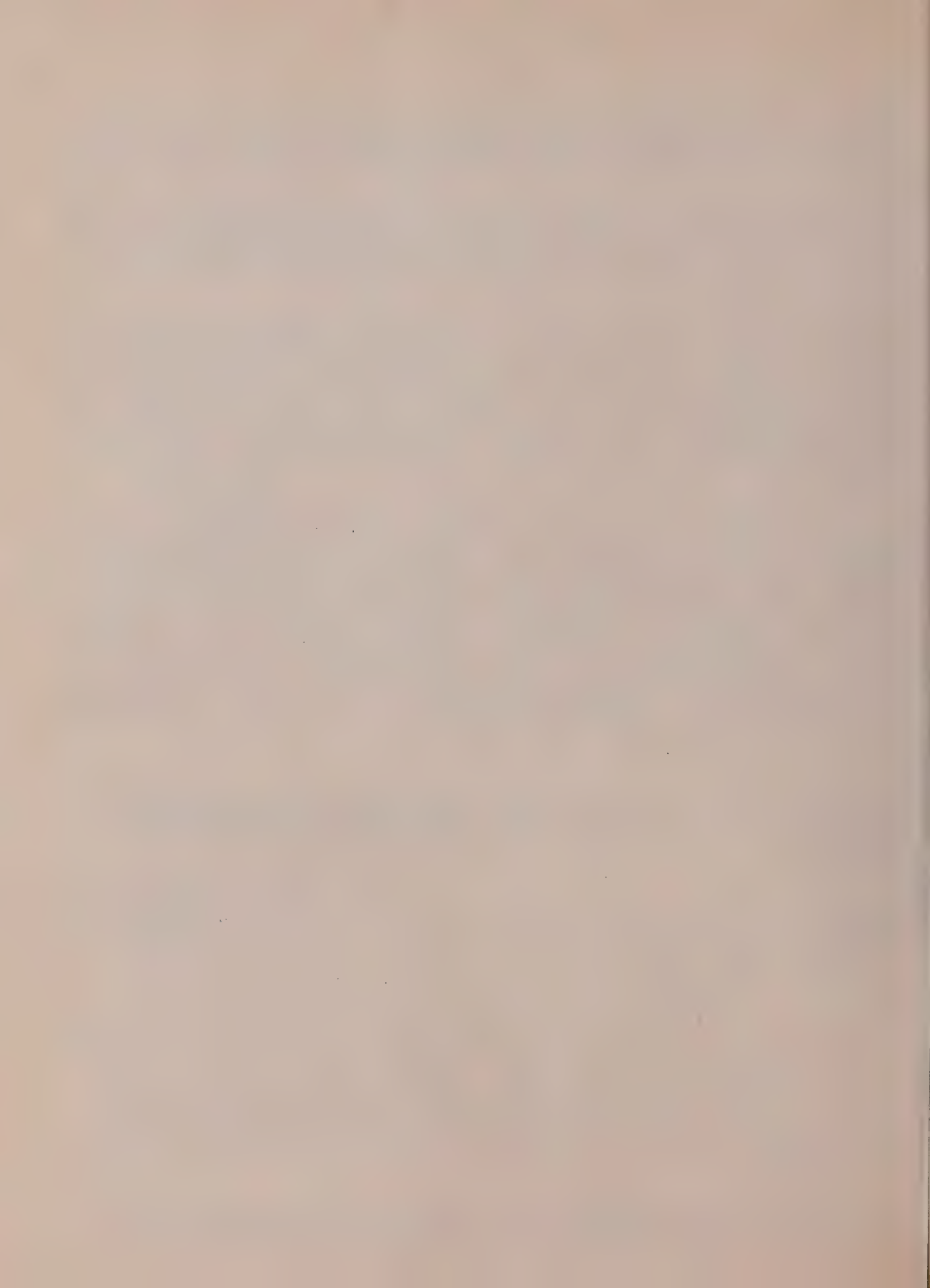
The work might well serve as a companion or complementary volume to the immigration manuals (Auerbach, Gordon and Rosenfield) that were reviewed in the preceding issue of this Digest. As Miss Lowenstein writes, hers is "not a text book on immigration law," but it covers a wide range of immigration and naturalization cases, describes the procedures that were followed, refers to the pertinent laws and regulations, and presents the subject not from a legal or administrative standpoint but in terms of the individuals affected and from the viewpoint of the agency seeking to aid them. The presentation is factual and repertorial throughout, but the wealth of material clearly reveals the range of human problems and the seemingly infinite variety of cases under the immigration and nationality acts. Highly recommended.

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E. Clifford Nelson and Eugene L. Fevold, The Lutheran Church among Norwegian-Americans. Minneapolis; Augsburg Publ. House, 1960. Vol. 1 (1825-1890), pp. xix, 357; Vol. 2 (1890-1959), pp. xix, 379.

Though volume two is devoted almost exclusively to the reunion movement within Norwegian-American Lutheranism, the bulk of the first volume is an illuminating study of the way in which immigration affected the religious life of the Norwegians. The authors, relying on Blegen and Semmingsen for the description of the social and economic conditions that were most directly responsible for emigration, show clearly the unstable religious situation in nineteenth century Norway. In increasingly sharp antagonism to the state church, expressive as it was of the elitism, rationalism, and formalism of the country's high culture, pietist leaders, of whom the most important was Hans Hauge, awakened sympathetic response from bonder and husmenn. But the enterprise of lay leaders was kept in close check, and yearnings for preaching more evangelical in manner and more moralistic in purport were imperfectly fulfilled. Demands in the middle of the century for a freer and more spiritual church were similarly rebuffed.

The absence of structure and tradition in America, coupled with the disinterest of the Church of Norway in providing ministers for the immigrants,



allowed early arrivals to give vent to these pietist feelings. Laymen like Elling Eielsen and Claus Clausen were leaders in fostering spiritual concerns, and though both ultimately became ministers, their leadership remained more charismatic than social or ecclesiastical; congregations retained more authority than in Norway; and laymen played a more prominent role in church conferences and synods.

Inevitably, as an increased number of immigrants made possible the development of something more resembling a "church," and as ministers from the Church of Norway began to migrate, and to claim their accustomed prerogatives, what had been tensions in the old world were acted out in America as open ecclesiastical warfare replete with organizational schisms and theological controversy. An early issue concerned a name; while a layman desired "The Church of True Religion" and a high-church pastor "The Church of Norway in America," a compromise suitable to most was found in "The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America." A more serious conflict arose during the Civil War when high-church Norwegians, like their counterparts among the immigrant Jews, Catholics and German Lutherans, found in history and the Bible a sanction for slavery; most Norwegian laymen believed American experience and the spirit of the Gospel justified an opposite conclusion.

In these same years - and for the rest of the nineteenth century as well - the Norwegian-American community was rent by two interrelated debates. How free were individual pastors and congregations to work out, without renouncing the symbols of historical Lutheranism, unique formulations? And how far was synodical union feasible with congenial Lutherans among "the Americans," other Scandinavians, and the Germans of the Missouri Synod? The language of these debates was theological, and the practical result of the failure to agree was the development of half a dozen synods. The complex distinctions in theology and ecclesiology, reported here in detail, reflect with precision the complexities of the situation.

But the authors, writing an "official" history, do not feel obliged to show the inner relevance of these distinctions to the existential predicament of the Norwegian immigrant; Ole Rolvaag remains far more helpful in explaining why issues of nature and grace, faith and foreordination, continued to move the middle-western Norwegian, emancipated though he was from churchly coercions. Furthermore, Nelson and Fevold do not provide much sociological analysis; the reader is left to speculate why doctrinal concord failed, for several generations, to build lasting bridges across ethnic crevices; and why Norwegians split into many Lutheran synods in the same years that Swedes remained loyal to one synod or else - as large numbers did - left Lutheranism altogether.

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Gilbert Osofsky, "The Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society of the United States (1881-1883)," Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, 49 March 1960), 173-187.

When the flood of refugees from the Russian pogroms of 1881-2 swamped the facilities of the existing Jewish charitable agencies in New York, the H. E. A. S. was established. Its hopes of promoting the rapid dispersion of the new immigrants from eastern cities were frustrated by the unwillingness

of European Jewish relief agencies to restrict migration to men with farming or artisan experience; by the intractability of many of the refugees towards proposals that seemed to jeopardize their orthodoxy; and by the nervous fears of leaders of H. E. A. S. lest the unconventional behavior of the new arrivals being "a lowering of the opinion in which American Israelites are held." The brief experience of the organization thus foreshadowed the mixture of fellow-feeling and aversion with which the much larger migrations in later years from Eastern Europe would be received by the German Jews who had already made such remarkable strides in acculturation.

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William J. Parish, "The German Jew and the Commercial Revolution in Territorial New Mexico, 1850-1900," New Mexico Historical Review, 35 (January 1960), 1-23, and (April 1960), 129-150.

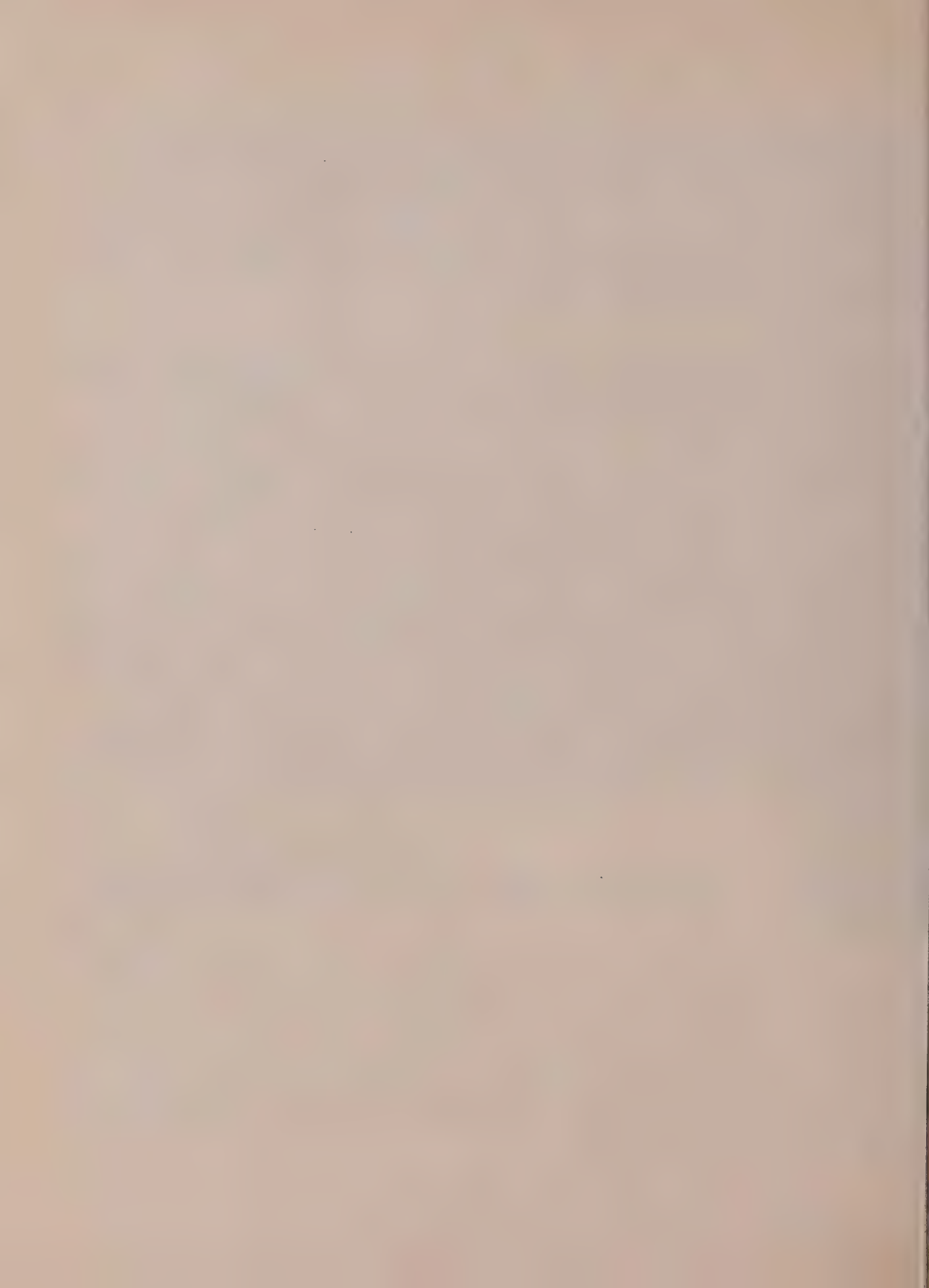
Parish follows standard authorities in describing the background of German Jewish migration to the United States. By many detailed examples, he shows how they took the lead in replacing the itinerant trader with established stores; how they trained relatives and friends and used them to set up branches in the smaller towns and rural communities; how their enterprise secured them a large share of the business of supplying the government, the only large source of cash in the Territory; how their connections in eastern cities enabled them to get substantial credit, and so to sustain their own operations and the agricultural ventures of the area; how they provided more flexible facilities for both credit and saving than the early banks; in short, how they proved of inestimable service in rationalizing the economic life of an underdeveloped area. Parish also suggests that because the Jews were identified with no large ethnic group in a population victimized by crippling prejudices, they could open careers to the talented, whether ex-slave or Indian, Mexican or dude easterner, Catholic or Protestant. The Jews also played disproportionately useful roles in social and cultural life, and not surprisingly therefore, were appointed or elected to many important political offices.

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Walter Pinner, How Many Arab Refugees? A Critical Study of UNRWA's Statistics and Reports. London: Macgibbon & Kee, 1959.

UNRWA reports make it pretty clear that the Arab host countries have been disposed to exaggerate the number of refugees, among other ways by including anyone who can make any sort of a case to having been adversely affected by the creation of the State of Israel. Pinner's protest, based on UNRWA statistics of Arabs in Palestine in 1947-8, rates of natural increase and mortality, and calculations of the number of Arabs now established as citizens in Israel or the Arab states, inevitably suffers from considerable apriorism. But he makes a convincing prima facie case that more than one-third of the 963,958 Arabs listed as refugees in the 1957-8 UNRWA report are "self-appointed," and therefore not entitled to United Nations aid.

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Alan Richardson, "Some Psycho-Social Aspects of British Emigration to Australia," British Journal of Sociology, 10 (December 1959), 327-337.

Through a comparison of recent working-class emigrants to Australia with workers who did not emigrate, Richardson concludes that economic difficulties, familial disorganization, familiarity with Australia, and known job opportunities do not correlate highly with the decision to emigrate. Slight temperamental or affective characteristics (though perhaps more difficult to measure than Richardson allows) seem to have been more crucial factors.

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Wilhelm Röpke, International Order and Economic Integration, Dordrecht, Holland: Reidel, 1960.

This translation of a book first written in 1945 and revised in 1953 continues the author's lifelong tirade against socialism, welfareism, and economic planning; his antipathies extend to the Marshall Plan and the Geneva Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, which, despite the good intentions of their authors, institutionalize departures from wholly free trade. Röpke sums up his dogmatic convictions about population movement in six propositions:

- 1) It is the right and duty of every nation to restrict immigration as far as is necessary to preserve its political, linguistic, social, and spiritual uniqueness.
- 2) It is almost never desirable to restrict the immigration of intellectuals, economic leaders, or entrepreneurs.
- 3) There is no excuse for limiting the right of emigration.
- 4) A nation ought to provide a good enough life for its citizens that the right of emigration would seldom be exercised.
- 5) Organizations like the IRO and the ICEM are helpful in facilitating the rational process of migration.
- 6) The more restrictions exist on population movement, the more urgent is the need for the free movement of goods and capital.

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T. L. Smith, "Migration from One Latin American Country to Another," International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, International Population Conference, Vienna, 1959, pp. 695-702.

This is a preliminary summary of movements between Latin American countries, primarily on the basis of censuses and interviews with government officials in the early 1950's. The available information on this almost untouched subject was fragmentary and imprecise but the author was able to identify nine streams:

- (i) From Haiti to the coffee-producing sections of Oriente Province, Cuba;
- (ii) from densely-populated El Salvador to sparsely populated Honduras;
- (iii) from the tropical lowlands of Nicaragua to the tropical coasts of Costa Rica (which are avoided by the Costa Ricans concentrated in the cooler mountain basins);

- (iv) from the mountains of Ecuador to the lower, warmer slopes of the cordilleras in Colombia;
- (v) from the civil disorders in Colombia to political haven in Venezuela and Ecuador;
- (vi) from the highlands of Peru to La Paz, Bolivia, a rural-urban movement with incidental international implications;
- (vii) from southern Bolivia to sugar plantations in northern Argentina;
- (viii) from Paraguay to Buenos Aires;
- (ix) from Paraguay to the Mato Grosso in Brazil.

The author emphasizes the need for better statistics and foresees an increase in Latin American migrations.

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Frank Thistlethwaite, "Migration from Europe Overseas in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries," Papports. XI^e Congres International des Sciences Historiques. Stockholm, 1960. Vol. V, pp. 32-60.

In this thoughtful summary, Thistlethwaite starts from the premise that studies of the great migrations of the last 150 years have been too "American"; that is, they have stressed acculturation at the expense of origins, have treated Europe as if it were an undifferentiated, unchanging peasant society, and have neglected the 40% of the 55 million emigrants of this period who did not go to the United States. He is anxious to set studies of migration in the context of greater knowledge about intra-European mobility, and about patterns of remigration from America. For example, he suspects that a group of British technical workers in East Liverpool, Ohio have more resemblance to British technical workers in Buenos Aires or Charenton than to "other hyphenated American communities in the United States."

Thistlethwaite commends the line of investigation begun by Brinley Thomas in his Migration and Economic Growth: A Study of Great Britain and the Atlantic Economy (Cambridge, Eng. 1954) as the best way to acquire an understanding of the deep coercions and allurements presented by short- and long-term cycles in the economy of the western world. From this point of view, it seems plausible for Thistlethwaite to maintain that the "old" immigration to America was part of a great effort to exploit with European labor and capital the grasslands of North and South America and Australia; the "new" immigration was part of a rural-urban migration in response to industrial and commercial change - whether the countryman ended up in New York, Berlin or Naples is relatively unimportant.

Though Thistlethwaite gives most of his attention to economic factors, he concludes by suggesting the importance of social disorganization, the most important symptom of which he regards as religious dissent, in determining which individuals choose to migrate, which to conform to the torrent of

unwelcome change. With such refinements Thistlethwaite believes migration studies would be able to fulfill their true function of describing "the complete sequence of experiences whereby the individual moves from one social identity to another."

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Brinley Thomas, "Wales and the Atlantic Economy." Scottish Journal of Political Economy, November 1959, 6:169-192.

Professor Thomas here extends his pioneering economic analysis of British transatlantic emigration, developed in Migration and Economic Growth (1954), to the special case of Wales. There again he finds an "inverse relation between fluctuations in the rate of capital formation in Great Britain and the countries of new settlement." In Wales, however, the rate of capital formation and migration fluctuated so differently from that in England that Wales was virtually "part of the British export sector," a country of new settlement like Canada or the United States. In the 1850's, 1880's, and 1900's the burgeoning industrial districts of South Wales absorbed not only potential emigrants from rural Wales but also a good many of the English "emigrants" of those decades. Professor Thomas even suggests that this industrialization, by redistributing migrant Welshmen within their own country, actually preserved the Welsh language and culture from the attrition of emigration abroad. From a still longer perspective one may question the last point, but not the validity of the main economic thesis.

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A Pioneer in Northwest America, 1841-1858: The Memoirs of Gustav Unonius.
Translated by J. O. Backlund. Edited by N. W. Olson. Minneapolis:
University of Minnesota Press. Vol. 1. pp. xii, 419, 1950; Vol. 2, pp. vii,
357, 1960.

Unonius' account of the immigrant experience is of lasting value partly because the author was not a typical immigrant. Coming from a prominent bourgeois family and university-educated, he did not emigrate till the age of 31, by which time he had acquired a rather sophisticated understanding of the stratification and traditionalism of Swedish society. Furthermore, he arrived in America so much in advance of most of the Scandinavian immigration that the novelties of the experience were not smoothed by developed patterns of ethnic behavior or the consolations of established ethnic organizations. As a result, his memoirs are very revealing not only of the peculiar hardships of the trip from Sweden to Wisconsin, but also of the great role played by chance and coincidence.

Unonius was very conscious of the egalitarianism of American social life, and his memoirs are replete with accounts of the failure of immigrants of social pretensions to make the necessary psychological and cultural adjustments. He gives many examples of the way in which the law-abidingness of most immigrants gave way in the absence of conspicuous sanctions; indeed his somewhat self-righteous account of the way in which he and some other Swedes prevented some Irish from tar-and-feathering a land-speculator testifies to more than Unonius intended, for the Unonius group was fully as determined as the Irish to prevent the speculator from enjoying his legal rights.

But the bulk of the memoirs is devoted to a chronicle of the successive revolutions worked in the religious life of Swedish immigrants. During the voyage and the first months in America, Unonius, like most immigrants, was deprived of the religious practices to which he had been accustomed; in this period he was particularly offended by the peculiarities of American religiosity, and he at least implicitly understood why many immigrants abandoned religion - resentments against the state church at home were all too easily combined with dislike of "American" churches and with the poverty and isolation of the immigrant to generate a widespread indifferentism. Before too long, however, most immigrants, from social and theological motives, began to desire church organization. Making virtues of their several necessities, Unonius and his friends accepted the aid of a doctrinally and liturgically tolerant (though ecclesiastically imperialist) Episcopal church, and Unonius himself was ordained as an Episcopal clergyman. Finally, in the 1850's, as the number of Scandinavians in America increased, the pressure to establish genuinely ethnic churches, of necessity Lutheran and Swedish (or Norwegian), became so great that Unonius found himself increasingly isolated.

Embittered, he returned to Sweden where he expanded his journal into these extensive memoirs. Since he lived to be more than ninety, he might understandably have come to deny the importance of his American experience. Yet late in life he was to declare that the two greatest mistakes of his life had been to emigrate to America, and then to have returned to Sweden. In this comment, as in the memoirs, he gave eloquent testimony to the immeasurable - and irreversible - psychological and cultural impact of the immigration experience.

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Jerzy Zubrzycki, Immigrants in Australia, xviii + 118 pp. and Immigrants in Australia, Statistical Supplement, ix + 108 pp. Social Science Monographs, No. 17 and 18, Canberra, Australian National University, 1960.

This work describes and analyzes the contribution of immigration to the population of Australia, with particular attention to the postwar period 1947 to 1954. Between the censuses of 1947 and 1954 the Australian population had a period of rapid growth, increasing by approximately 1,400,000 or nearly 20 per cent; and as the author demonstrates, somewhat more than half of the growth is attributable to the migrants and their Australian-born children. The material is thus of particular value as a documentation of a case of large immigration relative to the receiving population.

The study is based primarily on the 1954 census, which in addition to the usual information on sex and age, occupation, place of residence, and national origins of the overseas born, gives duration of residence to permit separation of the postwar migrants from the earlier arrivals. In this respect the Australian material makes possible more detailed study of the immigrant component in the population and labor force than does the United States enumeration data. The composition of the overseas born and their effects on the total population are described in terms of sex ratio, age group, birthplace, nationality, religion, duration of residence, place of residence in Australia, and distribution between rural and urban areas. Of particular note, in addition to the contribution to total growth, is the effect of the recent migration on the proportion of persons of employable age. Largely because of the fall of the Australian birth rate in

the 1930s, the proportion aged 15-64 fell from 66.9 per cent in 1947 to only 63.2 per cent in 1954, and without the addition of large numbers of migrants of employable age would have been considerably lower.

A separate chapter describes the distribution of the recent arrivals by industry and occupational status. Compared to their predecessors the newcomers were less engaged in rural employment, and were more attracted to the urban manufacturing, building and construction industries where labor needs were greatest. Analysis by country of origin and occupation provides valuable data for comparison with the occupational preferences of migrant labor elsewhere.

These and other aspects of the material are fully presented in the text. The statistical supplement provides basic data, together with detailed information on the distribution of the overseas born by state of residence, metropolitan area, and industry.

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The Chinese of Singapore, by Stanley Spector

The Chinese in Great Britain, by Maurice Broady

The Chinese in Peru, by Alice Jo Kwong

The Chinese in the British Caribbean, by Morton H. Fried

The Hua-Ch'iao in the United States, by Rose Hum Lee

The papers follow a fairly standard pattern, with sections on the history of settlement, relations, distribution, economic and occupational position, acculturation, intermarriage, and ties with China.

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Robert D. Tomasek, The political and economic implications of Mexican labor in the United States under the nonquota system, contract labor program, and wetback movement, Ph. D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 318 pp., 1958; summary in Dissertation Abstracts, 19:862. Available in microfilm or Xerox print.

The first two chapters describe the nonquota migration of the period 1900 to 1930, and the contract labor movement during World War II. Later chapters deal with political factors in policy decisions concerning contract labor and

the "wetback" problem, and the background of the latter problem on both sides of the border. Among the conclusions that arise from this study are that the contract labor program is to be preferred, that pressure groups in the United States and higher officials in Mexico have had most influence on policy, and that foreign policy complications have arisen from the presence of Mexican labor in the United States.

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Naosaku Uchida, The overseas Chinese: A bibliographical essay based on the resources of the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, 1959.

The text has sections on reference works (pp. 1-5); modern history organized by topics, such as the coolie trade and anti-Chinese immigration policies (pp. 6-14); social institutions of the Chinese (pp. 15-46); economic problems (pp. 47-55); and finally Communist China and the overseas Chinese. The bibliographical appendix lists nearly 700 works in English and Chinese.

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